

Belubbed fellow-trablers:—In holdin' forth to day, I doesn't quote no special verse for what I has to say. De sermon will be berry short, and dis here am de tox': Dat half-way doin's ain't no' count for dis wor' or de nex'. Dis wor' dat we's a libbin' in is like a cotton-row, Whar ebery culld gentleman has got his line to hoh; And ebery time a lazy nigger stops to take a nap, De grass keepens a-growin' for to smudder up his crap.

When Moses led de Jews across de waters ob de sea, Dey had to keep a-goin', jes' as fas' as fas' could be;

Do you s'pose dat dey could ebber hab succeed-ed in deir wish, And reached de Promised Land as last—if dey had stopped to fish?

My frien's, dat was a garden once, whar Adam libbed wid Eve, Wid no-one round to boddem dem, no neighbors for to thieve,

And every day was Christmas, and got deir ra-tions free, And eberything belonged to dem except an ap-ple tree.

You all know 'bout de story—how de snake come snoppin' 'roun'—

A stump-tail, rusty meecesin' a-crawlin' on de ground—

How Eve and Adam ate de fruit, and went and hid deir face,

Till de angel obersee he come, and drove dem off de place.

Now, s'pose dat man and woman hadn't tempt-ed for to shirk,

But had gone about deir gardenin', and 'tended to deir work,

Dey couldn't had been loafin' whar dey had no busi-ness to,

And de debil neber'd got a chance to tell 'em what to do.

No half-way doin's, bredren? It'll never do, I say!

Go at your task and finish it, and den's de time to play—

For even if de crap is good, de rain'll spile de bolls,

Unless you keep a-pickin' in de garden of your souls.

Keep a-plowin' and a-hom', and a scrapin' ob de rows,

And when de ginnin's ober, you can pay up what you owes:

But if you quits a workin' ebery time de sun is hot,

Desherif's gwine to lebby upon eberything you've got.

Whatever 'tis you's dribin' at, be shore and dribe it through,

And don't let miffin' stop you, but do what you's gwinne to do:

For when you see a nigger foolin', den, as shore's you're born,

You's gwine to see him comin' out de small end of de horn.

I thanks you for de 'tention you has gib, dis af-ternoon.

Sister Williams will oblige us by a-raisin' ob a tune—

I see dat Brother Johnson's 'bout to pass aroun' de has,

And won't let's hab no half-way doin's when it comes to dat!

—Scribner's Monthly.

A REAL LIFE ROMANCE.

ERWIN'S DAUGHTER.

Who does not know of the magni-
cent cathedral of Strasburg, the work of
four long centuries? Inaugurated in
the fifteenth century, it has since resisted
all ravages of men and time, and still
stands as firm, as imposing an ever! How
many lives have been consumed in
carving this host of statues? How man-
ny have there embodied the wonderful
inspiration of their genius? How much
patience and courage were essential to
interweave this immense fabric of stone
which commences at the ground and fin-
ishes almost in the clouds? God alone
can tell! But from among the genera-
tions of illustrious unknown, who suc-
cessfully pursued this work, some few
names have been preserved by popular
tradition, which, oblivious of the great,
has perpetuated more touching memo-
ries; and whilst ignoring the origin of
the first plan of the holy basilica, yet
recalls the story of a young girl who
sculptured the last stone. All that the
people have retained of this long history
of the science and art of the medieval
age, is a legend which the peasant girls
of Alsace relate as they while away the
evening.

The following is the substance of their
recital:

In the thirteenth century the archi-
tect, Erwin de Stenbach, was entrusted
with the construction of the tower
which was to crown the cathedral. He
was an old man, who asked of Heaven
his genius, and only used it for the
greatest glory of Christ. God had given
him a son named Jean, and a daughter
named Sabine, who helped him in
his work. Jean was his strength. Sabine
broke his heart; with the formed he dare
undertake, with the latter he was happy
in executing. Both had received cele-
stial gifts, and moulded the stone in ob-
edience to their thoughts; but the young
girl had, besides the beauty of an an-
gel. Whenever she appeared, her coun-
tenance beguiled the heart, and capti-
vated all who beheld her; when she
spoke her face was forgotten in the
charm of her voice, and any one of the
young architects and sculptors who
worked under her father's direction would
have given all the wealth of the world
to obtain her love.

Two especially had openly declared
their pretensions. One was a Silesian
named Bernard de Sunder, the other a
Frenchman from Boulogne, called Poly-
dore. They possessed equal ability in
the production and execution of sculpt-
ural designs; but their characters were
unlike as the tempest is unlike the calm
of a cloudless sky. Bernard was hum-
ble, subdued, full of respect for men,

The Deaf-Mutes' Journal.

"There are more men ennobled by reading than by nature."—CICERO.

VOLUME V.

MEXICO, N. Y. THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1876.

NUMBER 10.

and love of God. Polydore, on the contrary, was proud, audacious, rebellious against earth and heaven.

Sabine had remarked these dissimilarities and avowed her preference for the young German. From the knowledge of this, Polydore experienced grief which soon became transformed into sullen rage. Nevertheless, he hoped that the young girl might yet be induced to change her sentiments.

Erwin died, and the Council of Strasburg issued a proclamation announcing that the continuation of the tower should be confided to that one of the young architects who would furnish within the period of twelve days the final design.

Before the expiration of the appointed term the Frenchman had finished his, and every one declared that it could not be surpassed. Sabine was struck with admiration at seeing it, and could not refrain from tears.

"Why do you weep?" asked Polydore.

"Alas!" replied the young girl, "I weep because my father, when dying, made me swear that no other name should be attached to his work. I had hoped that it would be in the power of my brother to complete it; but now you have excelled him, and the name of Polydore will soon replace that of Erwin."

"You can prevent it yet," answered the Frenchman. "Consent to marry me, and I will yield to your brother the honor of completing the tower."

Sabine made no reply, but retired to her own apartment, her heart racked with contending emotions. If she persisted in her partiality for Bernard de Sunder, she could not keep the oath made to her father; if, on the other hand, she accepted Polydore's proposal, she saved the glory of Erwin, but lost her own happiness. Oppressed with uncertainty, she approached the table upon which was spread a large sheet of parchment, and, in distraction, took up her pen, which she unconsciously turned in her fingers while addressing to God prayers mingled with tears; at length, overcome with fatigue, she fell asleep. Her sleep lasted the whole night, and when she awoke the first rays of the sun were dancing joyously across the window.

Polydore, startled by the approach of the white apparition, and seeing Erwin's daughter with fixed eyes, quivering lips and angry brow, recoils with a shriek, and, losing his balance, falls dead in the court. Bernard, terrified, descends swiftly, rushes toward the tower, and reaches it in time to receive in his arms the young girl, who is just awaking.

All was now explained. It was easily understood how Sabine—thanks to somnambulism, which made her sleep a new period of toil—had accomplished such prodigies and how envious hatred had endeavored to ruin all.

Bernard married the maiden, now so fully justified, and the tower, finished through their exertions, was inaugurated on St. John's Day.

Apostrophe to the Memory of George Washington.

Delivered at the Centennial Meeting, New Haven, Feb. 22, 1876, by ELLA E. BRADNER.

It has been rightly said that no true greatness ever dies; that distinction born of nobility and power is alone imperishable. From the earliest record of creation down to the present time, have wreaths of laurel been woven to garland the memory of some departed hero. Not alone are the achievers of national liberty and independence the recipients of Fame's untarnished glory. We have heroes of the pulpit, of the rostrum, and of the stage. We have literary heroes, scientific heroes, heroes of the Croton and of the battle field. Art, genius, agriculture, poetry and religion, have each a self-appointed hero, whose name has for ages been written upon the emblazoned scroll of time.

Turn to the shelves of your well filled libraries and note the talent reposing beneath those costly bindings and gilded leaves. I care not whether you point me to a Shakespeare, a Byron, a Milton, or a Poe, to a Thomas Hood, a Tennyson, or Robert Burns, to a Demosthenes, a Plato or a Napoleon; he

roes they have been, and still continue to be, while the star of their glory will not go down when our ashes shall have mingled with the moulder dust of ages. Interwoven in the same

period, perhaps, are the names of Julius Caesar, Roger Bacon, Galileo, Martin Luther, John Guttenberg, Columbus, and of our Puritan forefathers. Memorial strong, yet here on history's page doth stand revealed one pure immortal name, round which a golden halo ever rests, round which bright sun's in one perpetual luster shine, where shadows never fall; where day sets not in night, and Time his

rolling chariot turns aside to leave no

trace which might bedim the fame of Washington. Oh, proud, illustrious one!

our country's father, thou, our nation's pride! what other hero bears a palm of victory such as thine? What other arm

ers dealt so sure a blow at dark rebellion's shrine. What other hand ere grappled mad oppression till she, foaming, bit the dust, a sullen prey to truth's avenger? Who ever drove so black a tyrant

howling to his lair, defeated and subdued!

Who snatched our glorious banner from the blood-stained sod, and furled its crimson stripes and gleaming stars athwart the yawning gulf of tyranny and woe!

Who placed fair Justice on her regal throne, and clasped the lily hand of

Peace, while earth seemed on her axis

dignity to reel convulsed by throes of anguish? Aye, Washington, thy spirit

hovering through the lapse of years hath

swept the crown of conquest from full

many a lofty brain. And from the fount

of adulation thou hast drank, as grate

ful nations gladly knelt to do thee honor.

A brilliant satellite, his memory

lives alone, undimmed by less effulgent

stars. And we, who on the brink of this

Centennial vista stand, half shudder as

we gaze adown the vale of gloom into the

whole period of the war, after the sur-

render at Yorktown, he hastened to join

her at Fredericksburg. She received him

with that calm approval that expressed

no surprise at his splendid career, but

which conveyed the far higher praise of

his having only fulfilled her expectations.

In tracing the history of Washington

we ever find the same elevation of

thought, purity of soul, and equality of

bearing towards all mankind, which lat-

ter characteristic was strikingly display-

ed when in passing along one day, he

changed to meet a negro, who raised his

hat in salutation. Washington gracefully

returned the compliment, much to the

disgust of an accompanying officer, who

exclaimed: "What! will you how to a

black man?" "Certainly," replied the

negro general; "I would not be out-

rivalled by a negro in politeness."

At the close of his brilliant life as a

warrior, and after the signing of the

Declaration of Independence, July 4th,

1776, by the 56 members of the Conti-

ntental Congress, 11 of whom were poets

and authors of note, Washington said:

"I ask no reward for myself; if I have

obtained the approbation of my country-

men I shall be satisfied. But it still

rests with them to complete my wishes

as will insure the future reputation, tran-

quility, happiness and virtue of this ex-

tensive empire."

What tributes have been added to his

praise no tongue can tell. In lifeless

marble art his image hath portrayed, till

living, breathing inspiration almost

speaks from those pale lips of clay. For

him alone the muse of poetry hath tuned

her wildest, sweetest lay. To paint his

form, the palette and the brush have

searched the cloisters of fame for rainbow-

tinted dyes. To perpetuate his virtues

hath been built the loftiest structure ever

reared by the gratitude of man.

Said Hon. C. Winthrop, in his address

at the laying of the corner-stone of the

National monument, in 1848: "It will

exceed the Pyramids in height, as it will

transcend them and all the monuments

of antiquity in the moral grandeur of

the sentiment that rears it, and the char-

acter that it commemorates. But were

it built to the skies, it could not out-

reach the loftiness of his principles.

Founded upon the massive and eternal

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DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

HENRY C. RIDER, Editor and Proprietor.
FORT LEWIS SELLINEY, Associate Editor
HENRY WINTER SYLE, Foreign Editor.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL is issued every Thursday; it is the best paper for deaf-mutes published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it.

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Specimen copy sent to any address on receipt of five cents.

The Salem Convention Literally Reported.

DEAF-MUTE PAPERS.

As an unusual occurrence, we have received several reports from various sources, of the proceedings of the Salem Convention for which the senders have our hearty thanks. As we could not publish all of them, we used the first one that came, which we copy from one of the Boston papers and to which we have added notes of the last day's proceedings sent by correspondent who attended the convention. We gave preference to one report simply by virtue of its being the first to arrive, endeavoring to use no partiality, and we hope no one will feel slighted.

The Itemizer.

The idea is to gather into this column items that relate to deaf-mutes, generally, or to associations of deaf-mutes, or to institutions for the benefit of deaf-mutes. We hope our friends and readers will keep us supplied with items for this column; mark items so sent: *The Itemizer*.

Mrs. ALPHONSO JOHNSON, wife of the principal, and Miss HATTIE J. ROE, a teacher of the Central New York Institution for Deaf-mutes, Rome, N. Y., visited their friends in this place last Saturday remaining with them till Monday morning when they returned to the institution. During their stay in town they stopped at the house of Mrs. GRACE J. CHANDLER. Towards evening, Saturday, several other deaf-mutes, by invitation, took tea with the above-named guests making a company of eight deaf-mutes. Just at the moment we were about to retire from the table, Mrs. CYRUS M. MORSE and daughter, of West Amboy, N. Y., put in an appearance, intending to spend several days with their friends in town and vicinity. The time was spent very pleasantly.

Mr. JOHN WARD, Jr., a deaf-mute printer and native of Newark, New Jersey, is now employed in the large job printing establishment of A. S. Woodburn, at Ottawa, capital of the Dominion of Canada. Mr. Ward formerly resided in Brooklyn, N. Y., and went from there to Canada in May last, stopping for a few months in the city of Toronto. He is a graduate of the Catholic Deaf and Dumb Institution at Montreal, Canada, and a good compositor. In Ottawa there are two other deaf-mute printers, school-mates of Mr. Ward's—Messrs. J. L. WELCH and ADRIEN LASALLE. The latter, being a French Canadian, is employed in the French department of the Parliamentary printing office. Mr. Welch is a good job printer, and holds a position of responsibility in the job rooms of the Ottawa Daily Citizen.

The Centennial is the topic of discussion now among deaf-mutes. The subject is being thoroughly agitated by them as far as it concerns the Centennial Convention.

DEAF-MUTES should bear in mind that if they choose they may avail themselves of the privileges of the Homestead and land, and secure for themselves and their families a home of one hundred and sixty acres of good land.

One subscriber this week describes the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL as "the pet of the household." Another proclaims it "the best deaf-mute paper in America." That is what we want it to be.

SEVERAL deaf-mutes of Buffalo and other places have lately been swindled by the sharp and nefarious practices of a fellow deaf-mute. They should be on the lookout for such "cheeky" villains.

The reports of all the Deaf-mute Institutions as far as heard from indicate that fair progress has been made throughout the country the past year in the instruction of the deaf and dumb.

Show your mute friends who are not subscribers to the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, how much more and better deaf-mute matter our paper contains weekly than any paper they now take.

In the United States there are in operation at the present time forty-two separate Institutions for educating deaf-mutes, besides several more that as yet exist only on paper, but some of which will no doubt be built in the Centennial year.

Episcopal.

Rev. W. L. Parker will hold a special service in Grace church, in this village, on Monday, March 13th, at 3 o'clock p.m.

Proceedings of the Third Congress of German Deaf-Mutes, Held at Dresden, August 19 and 20, 1875.

On August 19th, 1875, a grand convention of the German deaf-mutes, under the title of the "Third Deaf-mute Congress," took place in Dresden, the capital of the beautiful country of Saxony. More than 150 deaf-mutes, young and old, rich and poor, of all European lands, as well as several principals and teachers in various institutions for the deaf and dumb, came together to deliberate about their common interests, and in general the material and moral welfare of the silent community.

NUMBER OF ASSOCIATIONS.

The proceedings were opened with an address by the president of the "Berlin Deaf-mute Society," who said he was glad to state that the number of Associations of Deaf-mutes in Germany had increased to 35, and their activity had been accompanied by the best results in every respect.

Mr. FUERSTENBERG, of Berlin, was elected President of the Congress, Mr. MUELLER, of Dresden, Vice President, and Messrs. WIETZLICK, of Altenburg, BRACKMAN, of Naumburg, and SCHENK, of Berlin, Secretaries.

The sessions of the Congress continued two full days, and many matters of importance were discussed, the closest attention and strictest order being preserved.

DEAF-MUTE PAPERS.

Before proceeding to the consideration of the various resolutions to be presented, the President announced that the original journals for German deaf-mutes, edited by deaf-mutes only, viz., the "Taubstummen-Freund" (Deaf-Mutes' Friend) of Mr. Fuerstenberg, in Berlin, and the "Allgemeine Oester. Taubstummen Zeitung" (Austrian Deaf-Mutes' Journal) of Mr. Kraus, in Vienna, had been joined by two sister periodicals, the "Hephata" (Ephphatha) of Mr. Hotzold, in Dresden, and the "Taubstummen-Bote" (Deaf-Mutes' Messenger) of Miss Sulzberger, in Switzerland. The President expressed the hope that all these papers would prosper in their efforts to supply the reading matter needed by the deaf and dumb.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The first question considered was that of compulsory education.

Mr. HOTZOLD, of Dresden, who moved the resolution declaring compulsory education of the deaf expedient, remarked that he need say but little on the subject, as it had been fully discussed at the Second Congress at Vienna. It was clear to him that this regulation was greatly wanted; and where it was in existence as regards hearing children, it should be enforced also for the deaf. He repeated the motion, in order to attract the attention of the authorities, as well as of the public; and to convince them of the necessity of extending compulsory education to deaf-mutes.

Mr. WILAZEK, of Prague, supported the motion. He was himself a teacher, and one of long experience. Many children were now refused admittance to the institutions, if they seemed of weak intellect, while those who appeared bright were willingly received. The condition of the feeble-minded was thus made still more pitiable. Such a child, when rejected by the institution, was often sent to the public schools, to be taught together with hearing children. But he would never receive any benefit, for regular attention and thorough instruction could not be given him there.

The speaker urged that people should incessantly petition for the introduction of the universal and compulsory education of the deaf and dumb; and in time the government would yield to the repeated petitions. To show the need of such a measure, he stated that there were three institutions in Bohemia, viz., at Prague with 120 pupils, at Letzmeritz with 60, and at Budweis with 60—in all, 240; but how could this be thought sufficient, when there were 4,000 deaf-mutes in the country, of whom only 1,000 had been under instruction, the remaining 3,000 being entirely uneducated!

Mr. BORG, the hearing principal of the Royal Institution at Stockholm, Sweden, declared that the previous speaker was perfectly correct. In Sweden they had four institutions, which were then able to receive more pupils than before, and which soon would be enlarged to meet the pressing demands. To promote the success of the motion it was necessary to collect exact statistics of the deaf and dumb in every State. The deaf should receive an education in equality with their hearing brethren, and it was the duty of the State to furnish proper advantages to every deaf-mute. This duty could be performed only by introducing universal compulsory education.

Mr. WIETZLICK, of Altenburg, said there were about 70 institutions in Germany, but how many were there in Austria and Hungary? Alas, how few! We must remedy this unhappy state of things. A committee should be appointed to circulate petitions demanding compulsory education, and especially obtain the signatures of all principals and teachers; and present them to the proper authorities.

Mr. SOLOMON LOEW, of Vienna, said that it had been stated by Mr. Fuerstenberg, such a law had been in existence in Prussia for 100 years, and yet was not in full operation. In view of the fact that there were in Prussia about 24,000 deaf-mutes, of whom only 5,000 had had the benefit of instruction, it had been proposed that the officers of the various deaf-mute associations in Germany should take an active part in presenting petitions for compulsory education. But close at hand, in Austria, the Vienna Deaf-mute Association had already petitioned the ministry for the introduction of compulsory education, but had received a refusal.

In view of this the speaker thought it would be better not to petition any more, but rather to take steps for the establishment of institutions independent of the government, by private subscriptions.

Mr. LOEW, of Vienna, assented to Mr. Stucken's remarks, and added that there were many teachers deserving of gratitude. He had noticed that of the

President (Mr. FUERSTENBERG), replied that it was true such a law had been in existence in Prussia for 100 years. The Prussian school regulations of 1763, and also the universal education law, command the instruction of all children without distinction. But the execution of this command unfortunately met with a great many obstacles and difficulties. Many rich parents refused to send their children to an institution. On the other hand, the relations of children, or the community where they lived, were often too poor to pay for their education.

There was need of some provision to punish disregard of the law. The matter would soon be considered by the Prussian government.

Mr. HOTZOLD's motion was then adopted unanimously, as follows:

RESOLVED, That the principles of Compulsory Education should be applied to the deaf and dumb.

A long discussion then arose, on various matters connected with the existing state of the German institutions.

ARTICULATION AND SIGNS—RELATIONS OF TEACHER AND PUPILS—CLASSIFICATION—SEPARATION OF SEXES.

Mr. STUCKEN, of Minden, made a long speech, pointing out various defects in the German institutions, especially as compared with those of other countries. He said that having made many observations in the course of his travels, he must confess with sincere regret that the methods of instruction adopted—*not everywhere equally good*, and that the qualifications of some of the teachers were not suitable or sufficient for their work. Many teachers had devised methods of their own; consequently the most widely different results were perceived in their pupils.

Especially was there at once to be perceived a remarkable difference between those pupils who had never learned the language of signs, and those who had had it employed in their instruction in addition to articulation. In the former grave defects were noticeable, such as roughness and stiffness; while the latter exhibited courtesy and heartiness of manners and a lively spirit. Why had some teachers thought to abolish the language of signs, the mother-tongue of the deaf and dumb, [Mr. Stucken must receive the credit of this palpable *bull*.—For. Ed.] and to establish in its place, verbal intercourse between teacher and pupil? [We suppose he means, oral communication.—For. Ed.] The attempt was full of danger. Where instruction was given without signs, the work of education was but half done.

Some teachers have invented new and strange gestures, foreign to the natural language of signs. In many cases their violent and unkind expressions of countenance, while giving instruction, inspired fear in the young and small pupils. Comparing the present with the past, the speaker said he found the past much the better. Formerly, the methods used embraced pantomime as well as articulation, the term of instruction was never shorter than eight years, and the teachers fulfilled their duties with the most sincere affection and willingness, and in almost every institution employed at least one deaf-mute teacher. If such a state of things were to be restored, there was no doubt that the cultivation of the deaf and dumb would be perfect, and no deaf-mute people [Does Mr. Stucken mean "dummies"?—For. Ed.] would be visible any more.

It was universally known that in a few institutions the deception was practiced, of presenting to visitors only semi-mutes or the cleverest pupils, and by this means persuading them of the excellence of the methods employed. Such a manoeuvre was to be viewed with regret and pity, and there was no doubt that it degraded the cultivation of the deaf. The speaker expressly disclaimed making this charge against all institutions; it was true of a few only.

Mr. Stucken recommended that all teachers should be friendly and affectionate in their expression, and gentle and persevering in their efforts; and expressed the sincere wish that every institution would employ those only who had these moral qualities as well as the intellectual qualifications required.

He thought it would be well for at least two classes to be in the same room, so that the teachers might be restrained, the one by the presence of the other; and also that the teacher of each class should be changed frequently. The female pupils should never be left alone, and must always be under the supervision of some female. It was desirable that no intercourse should be permitted between the boys and girls.

It was greatly to be lamented that people were endeavoring everywhere, to employ no deaf-mute teachers in the institutions. Alas! this would be a retrogression, and would be accompanied by the demoralization of the pupils. In America there were more than 65 deaf-mute teachers; and the speaker, having been in that country, some eight years, was competent to speak about it. He had never heard any such complaints against their teachers, from American pupils, as were made here in Germany; and he had found the deaf-mutes almost everywhere well educated.

The inspectors of the institutions should exercise a stricter control over the teachers, in order that there might be no injury to the morals of the female pupils, and their virtue and chastity should be thoroughly protected. The teacher also should be very careful of his manners, so as to be a good model for the pupils. Finally, in order to remove forever all the above-mentioned defects, the speaker recommended the strict control of the teachers by sober-minded and candid colleagues; the universal introduction of a rational system of instruction; the employment of female teachers; and the utter abolition of corporal punishment, as practiced in some institutions.

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Mr. NAGLO moved that the proposition aiming at the introduction of a common language of signs among all German deaf-mutes, should be referred to a committee for further consideration. Adopted.

THE LEIPSIC CENTENNIAL, 1878.

At the conclusion of the proceedings,

principals of institutions those who were unmarried ecclesiastics treated their pupils heartlessly, while kind treatment was experienced from those who were laymen and married.

Mr. BORG remarked that it was difficult to educate all alike, and he deemed it best to establish separate classes for the feeble-minded and slow. Every class, however, should have separate room to itself, to avoid the tendency to talking and disturbance where there are several classes together, and to enable the teacher to understand and correct all that any pupil said. Those who could not learn to speak, should be put in separate classes, to be taught by signs; thus they would not retard the progress of those who spoke.

The teacher should bestow much pains on his own conduct, and be a model to his pupils, or they would be liable to fall into bad habits. The teacher must keep a watch over himself in the presence of the pupils, and set them a good example in all respects. Confidence between teacher and pupil facilitated the work of education greatly. The children should therefore be treated with affection. Exact and sharp discipline was necessary, but the speaker was utterly opposed to allowing corporal punishment to be inflicted at the will of the teacher. It should be only by order of the principal.

The teacher should bestow much pains on his own conduct, and be a model to his pupils, or they would be liable to fall into bad habits. The teacher must keep a watch over himself in the presence of the pupils, and set them a good example in all respects. Confidence between teacher and pupil facilitated the work of education greatly. The children should therefore be treated with affection. Exact and sharp discipline was necessary, but the speaker was utterly opposed to allowing corporal punishment to be inflicted at the will of the teacher. It should be only by order of the principal.

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Letter from Dr. Gallaudet.

[The following letter contains so much of interest that we take the liberty of giving its contents to our readers for the sake of the public good.—Ed.]

DIOSCESE OF ALBANY,

Office of the Secretary.

CHRIST CHURCH RECTORY,
ROUSES POINT, N. Y., Feb. 26, A. D. '76.

DEAR FRIEND:—I left New York last Friday at 3 p. m. At 7:30 p. m. we had a "combined service" in St. Paul's Church, Hartford, Conn. I interpreted the service as read by the Rev. C. R. Fisher, the sermon of the Rev. Mr. Knight on the text, "The Son of Man is come, eating and drinking." The next day at 2:30 p. m. I was present at the funeral of the Rev. Dr. Bushnell. I reached Boston at 11 p. m. On Sunday I conducted the usual morning and evening services at the Chapel of the Good Shepherd, the Rector, Rev. Mr. Prescott being absent, and at 3 p. m., a service for deaf-mutes. On Monday forenoon I visited the Boston Day School for Deaf-mutes in Warrenton, St., near Tremont. The principal, Miss Fuller, kindly conducted me through the school rooms, and introduced me to the teachers. The school has about sixty pupils, all receiving instruction in articulation and lip-reading. I made some calls in relation to my work among deaf-mutes, and in the afternoon went over to Marblehead, spending the night with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. B. Swett. Mr. Thomas Brown, of New Hampshire, was there, and we had an interesting consultation in relation to the convention and the proposed Board of Trustees to manage the legacy of Miss Morrison. On Tuesday morning we went over to Salem and took part in the convention, which was really a very pleasant and successful one. I was the guest of the Rev. Dr. Arey, Rector of St. Peter's Church. I returned to Boston Wednesday afternoon, and at 6 o'clock started by the Vermont Central R. R. for Potsdam Junction. I reached Potsdam Thursday afternoon, and became a guest of Mr. Usher, the President of the National Bank. In the evening we had a "combined service" at Trinity Church. Yesterday I came to this place with the Rev. Dr. Pennell, to spend Sunday. I expect to stop in Troy and Albany, and get home Tuesday.

Yours sincerely,
THOMAS GALLAUDET.

The Sign Language.

DEAR JOURNAL:—Please allow us space to more thoroughly explain the position we took in an article a few weeks since, for which we have latterly been very severely censured by the editor of "A Proposition," in the *Goodson Gazette*.

This proposition, if our readers remember, invited a discussion of the differences in signs as they exist in the various institutions, and our amendment suggested that, instead, we discuss the difficulties of teaching written language. We have written one article since, in which we endeavored to illustrate what we meant by "difficulties."

Now, in introducing this substitute, we simply expressed the opinion that no possible good could come out of a comparison of signs, but that great good might result from a comparison of methods of overcoming difficulties in written language. In other words, we gave written language—the end—a preeminently higher place than the sign-language—the means.

In doing this we had occasion to say that the sign-language was undeveloped, comparing it to crude material from which different workmen might draw as their several exigencies demanded. But "none are so blind as those who will not see," and in order to be thoroughly understood, we give yet another illustration: Suppose it were necessary to teach to a mute the word "dangerous." To a person speaking the English language the word is equivalent to "may result in damage," but to convey the exact idea to a mute great deal of circumlocution is necessary. The same is true of "condescend, congratulate, and indeed of half the words of the English language." Now, if this be true, does it not prove that the language is still in an elemental state? Nor would we gain anything in representing these words by definite conventional signs. In fact, too much confidence is placed in the conventional signs we have already. There is many a deaf-mute who can write words and make the proper signs for them, of whose signification he has but a faint idea. Is it not better to leave the language as it is, an elemental one, and allow each teacher to use such of these elements as he deems proper to convey the meaning of written language?

Who is this writer in the *Goodson Gazette* to forbid it? Can he boast of any grander results achieved by a blind adherence to the signs of the old fathers of deaf-mute instruction, than attend the labors of those whose motto is "Find a way, or make a way"? A vast difference exists between coining words in English, and using such elements in the manufacture of signs as you see proper. The one language is the child of centuries; the other of decades: one is fully developed; the other, so to speak, in its infancy. Besides, no great wisdom is necessary to see that there was a time in the history of the English tongue, when almost every writer had to coin words to express his meaning. We repeat it, the sign language is undeveloped in a state of transition; and until it shall settle down to something permanent and abiding, would it not be (if such a thing were possible) the height of folly to write a dictionary of it. This waiting may prevent some one whose hobby is a dictionary of signs from becoming as great in the deaf-mute as Webster is in the speaking world. If so, "so mote it be."

We beg the pardon of the editor of "A Proposition" for attributing false motives to him in asserting that he wished an adjustment of the differences which

exist in signs. The premises, we admit, were not sufficient to justify the conclusion.

We supposed that he had some object in view more than mere idle curiosity, which he now assures us impelled his article. The old adage hath it, "Murder will out," and with the added light of his later article before us, we would not be surprised if he also desired to notify the committee appointed at Belleville of the fact that he knew a thing or two concerning signs which he would be happy to reveal if called upon. If we understand the business of this committee, though, it is not so much to remodel the signs which are now in use, and so secure uniformity as to fix upon some signs for which heretofore have had no definite sign.

We are obliged to plead undeserving of the thanks of the editor for giving him credit for one good sign. We said the sign he gave for *humble* would do, which means *it would pass*, but might be exchanged for a better one. By the way, he didn't tell us the signification of "pressing the back of the thumb against the lips and then bringing the hands down, fingers extended and palms down." He says in this connection that *proud, none*, is ungrammatical, and therefore to be rejected. Who ever heard of the grammar of pictures which the sign-language essentially is? If there is any grammar in it, we have never found it; and, besides, we would like the opinion of the grammarians as to which of the two expressions is the most legitimate; *proud, none*, or *haughty, no*, which he says he would prefer. We should also like to know the difference in signs between *no* and *none*. His objection to *as the opposite of humble* is a strained one, for, though the word may sometimes mean something different from *haughty*, are not the two words, in their general acceptance, identical?

Dear reader, art thou a deaf-mute? Hast thou ever been subjected to this drawing process of which the editor speaks? Not the drawing out of what you knew, but the attempt to make you give the sign for a word with which you were not acquainted? If you have, any remarks from us on the subject would be superfluous. For the benefit of those, however, who have not, we would say that it is thoroughly exhaustive, both of the energy of the pupil and valuable time, which might be devoted to teaching written language. In the application of the process, we have seen the whole half hour which should have been occupied by a lecture, pass unimproved away with no greater good resulting to the pupils than the acquirement of the signs of the words of the text. We commend this "drawing" process to all whose love of ease surpasses their love for their pupils.

In regard to "knocking down written language and nothing else with our pole," we would simply remark that that is exactly what we design, and if we shall succeed in getting it low enough down for mutes to comprehend and enjoy it, our highest ambition will be reached. But the coolest part of the whole article is the closing paragraph, in which he says "it is unpleasant to reply to an anonymous article."

Now if his article was an editorial, who was the editor? The presumption would be that the principal of the institution is the recognized editor, but such cannot be the case, for in another part of the article, referring to the convention in Canada, the writer says he was not there. The principal of the institution, where the *Gazette* is published, was there. The writer, therefore, is not the principal, and, as no name appears as editor, his article is as much an anonymous one as ours. We would ask if there is any greater impropriety in publishing an article in the columns assigned to correspondents, than there is in an anonymous writer's concealing his identity behind the editorial columns of a newspaper? If the writer is so anxious on this subject, why has he concealed his own name?

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

In opening the President said that it gave him a great deal of pleasure to meet the Association once more with high hope that all who were in attendance would enjoy themselves during their stay. The highest hope that he entertained was that all had come ready to join with him in earnest consultation of what is best to be done to carry out the new project of establishing an industrial home, and to make the New England Gallaudet Association much more useful and ornamental to the community than ever before.

The prospect was never so good as at present, and the way was open for the Association to do more good than had heretofore been done. For lack of funds the Association had been debarred from carrying out the plans which were adopted by its originators. The Association was once considerably dampened in its expectations at the failure of the *Gallaudet Guide*, the first newspaper ever published for deaf-mutes, but the Association should not be discouraged, for the late Miss Eliza Morrison, of Peterboro', N. H., had made a bequest of \$500 to the Society, which was a goldsmit, and she should be remembered with love and reverence for all coming time.

AMICUS LINGUE SCRIPTE.

Letter from Brooklyn.

EDITOR DEAF-MUTE'S JOURNAL:—At the residence of Mr. and Mrs. L. Kearn, No. 22 Graham avenue, Brooklyn, E. D., a gathering of their mute friends celebrated the tenth anniversary of their wedding day, on the evening of Feb. 21.

Mr. Henry Lühring, with the assistance of her husband, and John Clarke, did splendidly as the managers; and to them the thanks of the party are due for the able manner in which they discharged their duties.

Henry Lühring gave a short and neat address, and then presented them with an appropriate present—a baby carriage. John Witschel complimented them highly, alluding to the steady and industrious habits of Kearn and his subsequent success in business, which made him in such prosperous circumstances, and told what a good reputation he had borne and how popular in the mute community he had previously been and is also now.

He said that his greatest desire was that the friendship which had been shown under so many circumstances might never cease to exist, and that they might live to enjoy many more such celebrations. Gav. Fersenehim warmly seconded Mr. Witschel's remarks, and said that the presentation was timely and merited.

Mr. Kearn feelingly responded, thanking all for their good wishes. Moses Heyman thought it better to enjoy the blessing of old bachelorship. John Witschel tilted with him on the preference to the other side of old bachelorship.

A very pleasant time was passed—not the least agreeable feature of the celebration being an elegantly prepared supper and breakfast. The generous land-

lord, Charles Dress, and his wife and son furnished their saloon to the guests, and our thanks are due to them for their kind attention.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lühring, John and Patrick Clarke, Edward McConvill, Mr. and Mrs. G. Fersenehim, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Swartz, Moses Heyman, John, Geo. H., and Peter Witschel, A. Weinberger, John E. Lyng and family, Sylvester Smith and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. Stein and others.

The party concluded on the morning of the 14th anniversary of the birth-day of the illustrious George Washington, who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

AN INVITED GUEST.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 1876.

(From the Boston Journal, Feb. 23d.)

The eleventh biennial Convention of the New England Gallaudet Association, Held at Salem, Mass., Feb. 22 and 23, 1876.

During the present time of dullness of traffic and business generally, the number of sufferers has greatly increased, and this fact called loudly for the attention of the Association. In the President's idea nothing should be given any one, but a chance should be given to all to earn their living and cultivate an independent feeling. During the past three years, he had been receiving constant appeals for aid, employment and money.

In view of this the President has taken the first step, independently, toward establishing an Industrial Home on a farm when sufficient funds have been obtained.

To secure such home it was necessary to amend the constitution by dropping the project of a newspaper as of little value, as there were already a number of deaf-mute papers well conducted in the United States.

Substituting, therefore, the Industrial Home for the paper, he would advise the appointment of competent trustees, part of whom should be hearing men, as the latter would do much to push forward more effectively the proposed plan and all other matters.

The Association should be incorporated with authority to hold property and be secure.

Competent men should be elected officers who were, at heart, friends to the welfare of deaf-mutes. The Association should establish the home with the determination that it should be their refuge, and cause blessings to flow from it.

Charity should be cultivated in all things, for without charity the Association could not expect to prosper.

Much good has already been done by

the Church Mission to Deaf-mutes under the management of Rev. Thomas Gallaudet,

who founded the institution in 1817 and introduced the art of educating deaf-mutes into this country which has been in use until the present time.

As so many deaf-mutes had assembled, it was thought expedient by those from New England to organize an association, which was accordingly done, and the name of "Gallaudet" was adopted.

It was voted at the first convention to hold future conventions once in two years at different cities in New England. Conventions were held in regular order until 1872, when the usual convention in 1874 was skipped, owing to the meeting of the National Convention at Hartford.

During the past few years the members of the Association have seemed to lose their interest in its organization, but recently a revival has taken place which bids fair to place it further ahead in prosperity than ever before.

He concluded his address by congratulating the Association upon the prospect of renewed strength and prosperity which was opening, and expressing the hope that each one would do all in his power to perpetuate it.

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Following the address of the President, Prof. Wm. H. Weeks, of the American Asylum of Deaf and Dumb at Hartford, Conn., Secretary of the association, presented his report, which covered a space of four years.

The Association was stated to be in a fair condition at present, notwithstanding the fact that its members had not met in convention for four years, and that one of the regular biennial conventions had been skipped.

The report embraced an interesting history of the Association from its organization until the present time.

DISCUSSION OF THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

At the conclusion of the Secretary's report, that part of the President's address which related to the establishment of an Industrial Home was discussed by Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, of New York, Thomas Brown, of West Hemiker, N. H., the oldest graduate of the American Asylum at Hartford, George Homer, of Boston, Prof. Weeks, of Hartford, Joseph O. Sanyer, of Westboro', Samuel Rowe, of Boxford, Mass., George A. Holmes, President of the Boston Deaf-mute Library Association, and others.

The project was received with favor, and also the idea was advanced of making the bequest of Miss Eliza Morrison, of Peterboro', N. H., of \$500, a nucleus for a fund that should enable the Association to purchase a home.

At 9:30 A. M., the trustees appointed by the Association held a session and organized by choosing Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, chairman, and Wm. H. Weeks, Esq., treasurer and secretary.—Mr. W. B. Swett was appointed agent to collect funds for the Industrial Home. This organization is to continue until the 25th of May, when ten members of the trustees are expected to meet in Marblehead, Mass., and then form a permanent organization.

At this meeting final arrangements will be made to carry out the plan of starting the Home at an early day, to decide upon its location, have the society incorporated and transact necessary business in relation to the matter.

The collecting agent will have three months before the meeting in which to canvass for funds and to ascertain the number of deaf-mutes in need of such assistance as could be afforded them by the Home.

The agent has some good plans in view for raising help and feels confident that he will succeed.

At 10 o'clock the convention was called to order by the Vice-President. After prayer by Dr. Gallaudet, the convention proceeded to business. A few amendments to the constitution were adopted, and it was decided that there should be no collecting agents appointed by the association, but financial matters should hereafter be controlled by the Board of Managers, five of whom shall constitute a quorum for business.

The remainder of the day was devoted to visiting the Museum of Peabody Academy of Science, the Essex Institute and other places of interest in Salem and vicinity. Much interest was felt in the visit to the old house which is famous as being the one in which the "Salem Witches" were tried and from which they were led out and hung. The window glass is 6x5 inches in size. The visitors were informed by the present occupants of the house that thirteen witches were tried and hung.

Thirty-three mines in Colorado have been opened to a depth of from 100 to 900 feet since 1859. Five of them were idle last year, but the rest produced ore valued at nearly \$2,000,000. Since their discovery they have yielded \$26,980,000.

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Getting Rid of her Daughter's Beau.

She lives down on Baker street, and she has a daughter about eighteen years old. The old lady retains all her simplicity and innocence, and she doesn't go two cents out of style. The other evening when a splendid catch called to escort her to the opera the mother wouldn't take the hint to keep still. While helping her daughter get ready she asked:

"Mary, are you going to wear the shoes with one heel off, or the pair with holes in 'em?"

Mary didn't seem to hear so the mother inquired:

"Are you going to wear that dollar gold chain and that washed locket, or will you wear the diamond father bought at the hardware store?"

Mary winked at her and the young man blushed, but the old lady went on:

"Are you going to wear Mrs. Brown's shall or will you wear mine?"

Mary bustled around the room, and the mother said:

"Be careful of your dress Mary; you know it's the only one you've got, and you can't have another until the mortgage on this place is lifted."

Mary remarked to her escort that it promised to be a beautiful evening, and as she buttoned her glove her mother asked:

"Those are Mrs. Hardy's gloves, ain't they? She's been a good neighbor to us, and I don't know how you'd manage to go anywhere if she didn't live near us."

Mary was hurrying to get out of the room, when the mother raised her voice once more and asked:

"Did you run in to Mrs. Jewett's and borrow her bracelet and fan? Yes, I see you did. Well, now, you look real stylish, and I hope you'll have a good time."

Mary sits by her window in the pale moonlight and sighs for the splendid young man to come and bear her around some more, but he hasn't been seen up that way since that night. The old lady, too, says that he seemed like a nice young man and she hopes he hasn't been killed by the street cars.

Anecdote of Dean Swift.

Swift, tarrying at a tavern while on a journey, desired his servant John, who was full as eccentric as his master, to bring him his boots. John brought the boots, discolored and grimed, just as they had been taken off the night before.

"Look ye, man, why have you not cleaned and polished my boots?" cried the Dean.

"What's the use of cleaning and polishing such things?" replied John, doggedly. "They'd soon be dirty again."

"Very, true," said the Dean; "and without further demur he pulled on the boots, very soon after which he went down to the landlady, and told her on no account to give his servant any breakfast. He partook of his own breakfast, and then ordered his horse to be saddled and brought out.

"Mercy!" cried John, when he found his master ready for setting forth, "I haven't had my breakfast yet!"

"Oh," replied the facetious divine, "I can't see the use of your breakfasting; you would soon be hungry again."

John, finding his sophistry thus turned back upon himself, submitted to the loss of his breakfast as stoically as his master had submitted to the dirty boots.

They mounted, and rode on, the Dean in advance, reading his prayer-book, and the man behind at a respectful distance. By and by they were met by a gentleman, who after eying the Dean very closely, accosted the servant with:

"Hark ye, my man—you and your master seem to be an uncommonly sober pair; may I ask you who you are, and where you are going?"

"We are as near saints as we can be," replied John, with melancholy soberness, "and are going to heaven, I hope. My master's praying, and I'm doing the best I can."

Culture a Means, not an End.

We must not make culture an idol, as is the fashion, but regard it as merely one of the forces that go to keep the world in motion. It is a means, not an end. It is no more to be worshipped for itself than is the knowledge of the multiplication table. We should not let ourselves be swamped in our luxuries. The man should always be better than his surroundings; he should absorb what is good in them, and stand above them. It is to the credit of a man to rise purified by his experience, however bitter it may be, and certainly he should not fall into joyous self content because he has knowledge of *bric-a-brac*. That is no better than the strength of a giant who forever lolls upon the sofa. The collecting of curiosities, the ransacking of the globe after singularities, and the consequent selfish thrilling with enjoyment, are not enough. Indeed, the mere enjoyment is in itself idle, unproductive, and, if it interferes with work, harmful, however delightful it may be. That it is delightful no one can deny, but just as fear of starvation is, however disguised, one of the strongest inspirations to toil known to man, the evident danger of comfort, pleasantly won distinction, and elegance is, that they produce sloth, or passive content with things as they are.—T. S. PERCY, in *Atlantic*.

Philadelphia Upper Tendon.

A Philadelphia letter writer says of society in that city: Great weight attaches to family descent, and in that respect Philadelphia is more English than any other American city. It is said that when a young woman "comes out" in New York people ask, "Is she rich?" in Boston, "What does she know?" in Baltimore, "Is she pretty?" Here the question is, "Who is she?" which means, "Who was her father? who was her grandfather? has she good blood in her veins?" Naturally a society that lays

such stress on ancestry is very exclusive. There is a little admixture of new elements—too little for fresh and sprightly conversation to abound. People who have seen each other from childhood, and know each other's family histories for five or six generations back, have not much to say when they meet, and thus the talk of the drawing room and the dinner table is often rather dull. It traverses the ground between the Schuyler kill and the Delaware again and again, but seldom attempts distant flights. Newcomers into Philadelphia do not find it easy to get within the charmed circle of upper tendon. Wealth is not a certain passport. Their credentials are scrutinized carefully, and if accepted they are made to feel for the first five years or so of their stay that they are on probation.

"Replace the Stone."

One day General Washington and some of his officers, while stationed at Boston, went to visit Chelsea. On their way they stopped to rest and refresh themselves at the mansion of Mr. Dexter, a beautiful place surrounded by stately elms and green fields. The coolness of the shade and the kindness of the host were very tempting to the tired horsemen on a warm summer's day,

They alighted, and after hitching their horses under the trees, went to partake of the cheer within. When the party came out, one of the gentlemen accidentally knocked off a stone from the wall which ran before the house, Washington said he had better replace the stone.

"No," answered the officer, "I will leave that for somebody else."

Washington then went quietly and put the stone up again, saying, as he did so, "I always make it my rule in visiting a place to leave things in as good order as I find them."

Literary Notices.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—George Eliot's story will, of course be the first read of the contents of the March number of Harper's. The second book, "Meeting Streams," is shorter than the first, and makes much more rapid progress in the development of the story. The eleventh chapter, the scene between Gwendolen Harleth and Grandcourt, is a most effective one, and touches of Mrs. Lewes' descriptive faculty are afforded in Grandcourt's "broken drawl, as of a distinguished personage with a distinguished cold on his chest," and throughout the interview between Grandcourt and Mr. Lush in the succeeding chapter. Of the other stories Elizabeth Stuart Phelps' "Number Thirteen" is by far the best; indeed, is as good as anything of its sort that has appeared in an American magazine for some time past. "Wanted—A Soul" is of the gushing order, with an unnecessarily painful conclusion, and James Payn's "Simpson of Bussora," is somewhat slight. Porte Crayon's paper on "The Baby" well illustrated, is rather long, but otherwise good, and there is an interesting article on "Confederate Make-shifts," descriptive of the methods in which the people of the South contrive to exist in the absence or scarcity of dye stuffs, suit, candles, liquors and other necessities.

Mr. Whipple concludes his review of the literature of the first century of the republic, his estimates of contemporary writers being, as a rule, just, though he has a strong tendency to pufery in some instances. Professor Lockwood's paper on "The Microscope" is the best of the illustrated articles. This number also contains a very pretty little poem, entitled, "Love is King."

GODEY'S—for March, contains a fine historical engraving representing Marie Antoinette leaving her prison for the scaffold; a view of Fairmount Bridge; a song, "I Think of Thee," and the usual amount of illustrations of fashions, fancy work and reading matter. It is a welcome guest, and contains much that is interesting and valuable.

It is related of a clergyman who recently received a call to the pulpit at Warren, Rhode Island, that in investigating the question whether previous pastors had been kept for many years, went into a graveyard, and finding that no clergymen were buried there, declined the call.

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